

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHE MISTS, &c. COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and ask for more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all fatty taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s 6d. Cents.
COD LIVER OIL, GENUINE NORWEGIAN.

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in the manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it "Genuine."

Per bottle, 7s 6d. Cents and 1s 2s.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 7s 6d. Cents.
COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 7s 6d. Cents and 1s 2s.
BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIGUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 50 Cents and 1s.
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 50 Cents.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

AMERICAN CHEROOTS.

These CHEROOTS, made from a fine selected quality of PENNSYLVANIAN TOBACCO

LEAF, are mild, well matured, of excellent flavour, and will be found equal to Havanas.

They are meeting with much favour in the Colony as an agreeable change from the usual Manila Cigar, and we confidently recommend them to the notice of Smokers.

PRICE 5s 50 per Box of 250.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BRANDY,

SCOTCH WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY,

BOURBON WHISKY, GIN and RUM. Our

favourite and well-known Brands of the above

are bought direct from the most noted shippers,

imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus

enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate

prices. We shall be pleased to furnish full

particulars and price lists on application.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for

use in the garden generally: it supplies natural

enrichment to the soil, and assists the process

of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to

take to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 100 each.....\$1.50

do Bags do 250 do\$4.00

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest Machines in the

market, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

SWEET CORN SEED.

A fresh supply of the above just received.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1847.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 11th January, 1892,

ANATOLIA, the beloved daughter of

Francisco Collette and Margarita Barbara

Machado, aged 16 years and 11 months.

On the 3rd December, at 10, Cavendish-road,

Amerley, MARGARET DOUGLAS, wife of Adam

Lind, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

A telegram was received in Hongkong this

morning announcing the death of Prince Albert

Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

(His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and

Avondale, K.G., was born 8th January, 1864,

and had therefore just passed his twenty-eighth

year. He was educated privately under the

care of the Rev. J. N. Dalton, and on board

H.M.S. *Britannia*. After his voyage round the

world as a midshipman on H.M.S. *Essex*, he

entered at Cambridge. In 1885 he became a

sub-lieutenant, R.N., Reserve, and hon.

Lieutenant, 1888. He became a Lieutenant, and

Brigade, 8th Division, R.A., 1888, but was soon

afterwards transferred to the 10th Hussars, of

which regiment he was a major. He was also a

personal Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Hon.

Colonel at the Prince Albert Victor's Own

Bombay Cavalry, Honorary Major 5th Pome-

ranian Society's dance, arranged for

next Tuesday, has been postponed until further

notice.

We are requested to state that, owing to the

death of the Duke of Clarence, the distribution

of prizes at Victoria College has been postponed

until after the vacation.

It will be observed by an advertisement in

another column that the Perseverance Lodge

will meet to-morrow evening at 9 p.m., instead

of at 9.30 p.m. as previously notified.

The agents (Messrs. Dowell, Carill & Co.)

inform us that the R.M.S. *Empress of India*

left Vancouver for this port, via Yokohama

and Shanghai, on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

INSPECTOR HENNESSY piloted some gamblers

into the Police Court to-day, where they

declared funds to the amount of \$85 for the

good of the Colony. Our new goal will soon be

paid for at this rate.

The *Strait Times* of the 6th inst. wrongly (?)

observes:—"Rabbits are fatter, and the

mine is partly under water and is threatened

by civil rebellion; also because the new

machinery cannot be sent past Singapore

because of the risk of transit."

JAMES Jeffery, lecturer for the National Union

of Conservative Associations, was fined £5 at

Sheffield the other day for damaging a volume of

newspapers at the local free library by cutting

out the out of it. He was fined because the

punishment for what was a mean theft that is

far too commonly practiced.

At the Magistracy to-day the case of supposed

poisoning of a European family in Kowloon on

December 20th was again brought up on remand.

The Government Analyst certified that he could

find nothing poisonous or suspicious in the soup

submitted to him. The charge consequently

fell through. Christmas has a good deal to

answer for!

WOODYKAR'S Circus is expected here by the

China and Manila Co.'s steamer *Emeralda* on

Monday morning, and it is expected that the

first performance will be given on Thursday

night. The site selected at West Point for the

pavilion is an admirable one, and as the show

is reported to be super-excellent, Modam Wood-

year should have a prosperous season in

Hongkong.

SAYS our Shanghai morning contemporary of

the 13th inst.—Capt. Anai, late of the Japanese

harque *Chikaya Maru*, had been transferred to

the *Hidetsugu Maru*, coal steamer. This vessel

has now a Japanese captain and deck officers.

Capt. Hallstrom, her late commander, having

been transferred to the *Yorloma Maru* in place

of Capt. Murray, who is ashore owing to injuries

he received after the vessel went ashore in the

Yangtsi.

ACCORDING to the *Yifu Shimbun*, the sudden

dissolution of the Diet has caused no little

consternation among the members, who perceive

that the hope of their gain is gone. On the

supposition that the members were to receive

the full 800 yen allowance for expenses, money

has been advanced to certain of them at high

rates of interest. Some of the members, says the

Yifu, did not even wait for their creditors to

return to their houses, but pounced on them at

the meeting which was held soon after the

dissolution of the Diet.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* learns that the whole

of the gold bars stolen some time ago out of the

steamer *Yokota* at Chemulpo have now been

recovered. Six bars were stolen altogether, the

value of them being upwards of £16,000. One

was recovered in Shanghai, which enabled the

police to get a clue as to the probable where-

abouts of the remainder. A Chinese detective

named Ah-que was sent to Changhai in con-

sequence of the information then obtained.

Within a few days of his arrival there he suc-

ceeded in hunting out the missing five in Chefoo

and about the neighbourhood, and is shortly

expected in Shanghai with the treasure and

some men he arrested in connection with his

abstraction from the steamer.

We note from the San Francisco *Chronicle* that

little Gracie Plafsted, the clever operative artist

who made herself so popular in Hongkong about

a year ago, has been granted a divorce from her

husband, William J. Tobin, because of his

extreme cruelty. The couple were married in

Vallejo on May 24 last, and at intervals

ever since that time Tobin is alleged to have

beaten and kicked his wife besides applying

to her numerous opprobrious epithets. Mrs.

Tobin testified that between the date of her

marriage and July last she gave the defendant

\$100 in money. Subsequently he gave him a

lot of jewelry for which she paid \$300 and

Australia. Tobin pawned the jewelry for \$300

but accounted for only \$100 of the amount

to his wife. She further complained that in

order to find the pawned jewelry she had

to employ a detective, through whom she

learned that the property could be redeemed for

\$350. From the testimony of Mrs. Tobin it also

appears that she is now singing at the Tivoli

Theatre under her stage name of Gracie Plafsted.

She first married Albion L. Lancaster in 1879 and

went with him to Australia, where he died. They

had one child.

HERE is what the *Daily Press* says about one

of its "brilliant combination of literary talent":

"Mr. Hall Caine, whose projected visit to

Russia is exciting much public notice, is engaged

upon a story, which will no doubt be considered

one of the most remarkable he has written. It

is founded, to some extent, upon a sensational

incident which actually occurred in the

life of the late Captain Burton. The leading

character in the story is an Englishman."

And this is what Mr. Henry Labouchere, in

Truth of last week read in a Scotch news-

paper a good deal about Mr. Hall Caine. He

has written one fairly good book, "The De-

mon," and most wearisome book, "The

Scapagoat." The latter is written in a sort of

Biblical style which is supposed to give it

more authority. Any sane person reading it

skips two pages out of three, and almost regrets

that he has not skipped the third. Mr. Hall

Caine explains in the Scotch newspaper that

he "has had it suggested to him that it

should be dramatized in an important quarter,

and that he thinks that "would be an inspiring

outside," and "accomplished" actress, but

that he is "hardly in a position to say

more at present." After this puff-bully of

his book he goes on to explain that the

generally-received reason for his con-

templated visit to Russia is "a mistake," and

that he is going there to "study impartially a

question which is causing much interest." As

to the date of this important journey, he does

not think of starting "till the snow has pretty

well frozen." Here is the "puff-puff" of

coming book. Let him by all means

write it, and when he has done so, let

him be true enough to "judge it on its

merits. But who does he fancy is exercising

his brain to solve the question why he is going

to Russia, and when he is going there? He is

going, no doubt, because he thinks that a Russian

novel just now will prove a success; and whether

the snow freezes or melts, when he does go is

a matter interesting perhaps to him, but really

to no one else.

CHENG CHI-CHUT, a leader of the Kolo-hweh,

was recently captured in Soochow, and transported

to the provincial capital.

It is rumored in shipping circles to-day that

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamer *Soochow*

(Capt. Quail), 999 tons, has come to grief near

the Lammoo. The report has not yet been

confirmed.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

Firing commenced at 2.30 sharp, in clear

bright weather with a choppy wind from the

right rear, so that a very low elevation

was required. The scoring was very good,

and it is hardly likely that Singapore has done

better. Inspector Mann, of the Hongkong

Police, made the fine score of 95 out

PHILADELPHIA, December 12th.
Mme. Modjeska, the celebrated actress, is lying very ill at the Continental Hotel with an acute attack of the grip. Mme. Modjeska has not been feeling quite well for some weeks, but continued acting, although contrary to advice. On Thursday night, although almost too ill to stand, she persisted in fulfilling an engagement at Trenton. Immediately after the performance, however, she was forced to retire, and on Friday morning she was ill at Trenton.

Although she was bound to perform at Reading, as soon as she realized the seriousness of her condition she consented to have the engagement cancelled, and yielded to her husband's entreaties to come on to Philadelphia. On Friday the actress's condition was considered serious. Her temperature was very high, her throat was excruciatingly sore and her breathing very labored and painful. During the night, with good nursing, her condition improved, and this evening she seemed better, although not out of danger.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 12th.
The *Nova Zemlya*, an article commenting on the Dreuband commercial treaties, today says: "We can only regret the treaties as a measure of (mutual) strengthening in the event of war. Chancellor von Caprivi represented the matter in such a light as to justify any measures on the part of the powers outside the Dreuband to still further consolidate their friendship."

BUDA PESTH, December 12th.
The Finance Committee of the Lower House of the Reichstag today adopted the Zollverein treaties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 12th.
The Porte has addressed the French newspaper *Le Siècle* for alluding in an offensive manner to Emperor William of Germany.

WINNIPEG, December 12th.
The Lorne Hotel and the Ontario House, at Moose Jaw, were burned early this morning, and the proprietor of the Lorne Hotel, Henry Jackson, his little girl and a young woman named Ruth McDougall were burned to death, and a railroad man named McKinnon and Mrs. Jackson, fatally injured while attempting to escape. The other guests of the two hotels had narrow escapes. The fire was not extinguished until twenty buildings, including the English church, were burned.

DUBLIN, December 12th.
The jury in the case of Rev. Samuel G. Cotton, charged with manslaughter, today announced that they could not agree, and were discharged. Cotton was accused of having caused the death of a boy named Brown, an inmate of the Curragh Orphan Asylum in Kildare, by ill-treatment.

MADRID, December 12th.
The Cabinet today discussed the tariff. All duties embraced in the general tariff are largely increased, the tax on alcohol for manufacturing purposes being raised to three times the previous amount.

PARIS, December 12th.
The Senate today rejected an amendment in favor of raising the duty on silk.

PANAMA, December 12th.
Further returns from distant points of Colombia assure the triumphant re-election of President Rafael Nunez and the election of Miguel Acaro as Vice-president.

MADRID, December 12th.
The *Efeca* confirms the announcement that a loan of 15,000,000 has been arranged to be issued on the 30th inst.

LONDON, December 12th.
The Standard's Rome correspondence says: Explicit declarations have passed between France and the Vatican with a view of promoting cordial relations between that Government and the Papal See. On the part of France it was stated that the Government did not desire to attack the Pope, but the question of internal order and the Government's maintenance of its own authority. To this the Vatican replied that it did not desire to foment rebellion and had advised the French bishops to be prudent, but did not impose a certain line of conduct in regard to such a delicate question.

The *Chronicle's* Rome correspondence says: The Pope has sent copies of the allocation which he will read at to-morrow's consistory to all the cardinals of Europe. It will declare the law of guarantees not sufficient to guarantee the liberty of the Pope. The address has been modified since the Pope's recent speech on the papal question in the Austrian diet.

The directors of the Montreal Railway Company who were sent to inspect the property, the acquisition of which the company has under consideration, have called their approval of its purchase.

By the fall of a building at Newport today two adjacent cottages were completely crushed, severely injuring ten persons.

PARIS, December 12th.
We just missed having a Ministerial crisis on Saturday. A resolution in favor of the separation of Church and State was defeated by a majority of only twenty votes, although M. de Freycinet announced that he would resign if the resolution passed. The Cabinet was victorious in fact, but it has received a shock from which it will recover with difficulty. M. de Freycinet, on leaving the Chamber, said: "Another such victory and I shall feel no more."

Commenting upon the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, expressing confidence in the Government in connection with the anti-clerical agitation, the Conservative journals express gratification at the smallness of the majority for the Government.

The Radical journals reproach the Government for dividing the Republican ranks. The *Journal des Debats* and *Figaro* recommend a policy of conciliation. The *Temps* says that sincere Catholics must understand that the Government will not hesitate to resort to force should the action of the bishops again imperil the tranquility of the country.

T. B. Bryan, the Chicago fair commissioner, in an interview today, said: "I regret to find so far that there is little enthusiasm for the Chicago fair among manufacturers, though I do not think the coldness is due to the McKinley law."

BERLIN, December 12th.
Germany will open negotiations for a commercial treaty with the Netherlands in January.

The scientific journal *Lichtstrahlen* has been edited for commenting unfavorably upon the Emperor's recent application of "Suprema lex voluntas regis."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, December 12th.
The British India steamer *Kilwa*, which arrived today from the Persian Gulf, reports having landed fifteen syces at Kailash, more or less injured. As the men fell to rioting, and one was shot through the leg by one of the officers.

Great anxiety is apprehended in the Bejapur and Sholapur districts of the Bombay Presidency. Food grains are rising in price and the crops withering. Rain-producing experiments have been tried in the former district without success.

MADRAS, December 12th.
Sir Spencer Wells, the eminent doctor, and his daughter have arrived in Madras.

BOMBAY, December 20th.
The Marine Court of Enquiry has given judgment in the *Miraflores* case. The pilot is held blameless, and justified in believing the anchor would run away. It would have been a proper procedure on the Captain's part to have

informed the pilot that the port anchor might stick. The cause of the collision, the Court finds, was the failure of the engines to act when the pilot gave the order "slow astern," and the port anchor not being properly let go when ordered. The Court considers Mr. Graham, Chief Engineer, guilty of negligence in not being at his station when the ship got under weigh, but taking into consideration his previous character and service, the Court merely censured him.

ALLAHABAD, December 23rd.
A small party of native surveyors, belonging to the Government of India Survey Department, will leave Bombay this week for Zanzibar to map out the frontier between English and German territory in East Africa.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

Writing on the 28th December, the correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives the following interesting account of the *Likin* troubles in South Formosa:

As apology for my long silence it must be stated that, pending the new Governor's arrival, and his settlement in office, there has really been very little to report. Liu Ming-chuan left things in such a state of absolute chaos that those who were holding the reins of government until Liu's successor took them over, thought it best to keep very quiet, restricting almost all official action to mere routine details. Even now there is nothing very definite to state either as to Shao's intentions or doings, but, as it would appear His Excellency intends to make a radical change in *Likin* arrangements, at least as far as universal and ridiculous levy within the Treaty ports goes, I have thought it best to send you a few lines in explanation of what has, thus far, been going on. If Shao wanted strong and further proof of the truth of what he stated in his memorial to the Throne as to the absolute impossibility of governing with the officials at present stationed in the island, the events of the past fortnight might well be brought forward as strongest testimony to the accuracy of his assertions. About two weeks or ten days ago it was currently reported that the Governor had sent down orders for the abolition of *Likin* stations in the city and port of Fook, as also those in Takow, directing, however, that they should be re-established at points at least 10 miles away from both divisions of the port.

At this general satisfaction was unbounded, for, quite apart from the evil effect on foreign interests, native trades and occupations have been harassed and oppressed to a great extent that the people were getting desperate. I have on several occasions told you how, in order to avoid the rule which says that import *Likins* shall not be levied, all pretexts have been tried to bring into the 'export' category as many things as possible. The poor people coming from Fook to Asping in the small passenger boats have to pay on the inland bundle; the officials at the station situated half-way between the two places not being above levying on goods which, by reason of their small value, could not bear more than a cash tax. As a result of this the unfortunate boatmen have had to lay up many of their boats, as their usual customers, too poor to bear the extra expense, entailed on them by the water trip, prefer to come by road, and carry their burdens. This instance, besides illustrating the iniquitous lengths to which the *Likins* have been carried, will also show the absurd extent to which the classification 'export' has been carried by these harpies.

The present prefect here is the official who as *Likin* and Tunganhsan *weiyuan*, four or five years ago, instituted the *Likin* system, fought all the battles for its extension, and generally arranged all the iniquity which has been gradually evolved from its establishment. For this he got great *hugos* from Liu Ming-chuan, and was promoted to *hsien* in the Kiangsi district. This latter must be a very lucrative post, as the incumbent referred to reported to have amassed no less than 30,000 (100,000) dollars during his short tenure of office. This year he was further promoted, and became prefect of Taisan, which post he holds at present; though it is stated that he is to be removed to Fook on the east coast when he assumes the *role* of magistrate. Whether as prefect here or *hsien* at Fook he has no longer any direct interest in the *Likin* question; but it seems he has not lost his fondness for his creation nor, above all, has he forgotten those who have fought him at every step, and on many occasions got the better of him.

On hearing of the Governor's orders, which, it is assumed, are based on some arrangement made at Peking, the prefect became furious, and swore that though it cost him his future preferment, and all the dollars he had got, he would not allow the *Likin* stations to be removed. Animated by this evil spirit, he at once set to work cajoling and frightening all the merchants (native) that he could get at, ordering them to unite in petitioning the government against removing the inter-trade port barriers. In fact, as the petitioners drew up and striving to force the merchants to sign will show, he has not scrupled to adopt similar tactics to those practiced in the camphor district when pressure was put on the officials there to remove the tax on that drug under the guise of "loading" money at no, or very nominal, interest. Bribes varying with the supposed influence of the recipients are being offered to those whom it is thought worth while to buy over, and as the following petition will show, he has not been quite unsuccessful in his efforts. Many of the merchants are in great fear of the threats which are freely uttered against those who dare to refuse signature, and although none of them is willing to take part in the affair, it is to be feared that unless Shao quickly grasps and amends the situation, they will have to get to get any sugar this year, to give in. At Takow the bribe takes the shape of a substantial bonus framed on a sliding scale estimated by the gross amounts paid into the office and graduated by the real or supposed ability of the recipient to contribute taxable goods. It is said that in sheer desperation the Takow merchants have agreed to do their *confessio* in Takow. The truth of the *Times* *Danawo* warning, *Blow is the translation of the petition which the prefect is now busily trying to make the merchants sign. Up to date only 13 have come in, and though the majority of them are not of much standing, still two are reported to have received or been promised loans of 10,000 and 5,000 respectively, as they are assumed to be likely to influence the foreigner's comrades, to which latter body attention will be more exclusively devoted later on.*

"PETITION OF THE UNDERIGNED
"Merchants trading at Fook to their Excellencies the Fankai, the Taotai, and the Prefect humbly shows:—
"With regard to the issue of *Likins* permits on various exports, the undersigned state that they are quite willing to pay *Likins* as hitherto.
"The different firms established in the city of Fook are Chinese, and would never dare to assume a foreign status for covering themselves, and so seek to evade the payment of *Likins*. We (the undersigned) therefore beg to protest against the establishment of *Likins* barriers in the city, saying that setting these up must be highly inconvenient to trade. We therefore petition that at the opening of the upcoming season the issue of *Likins* transit passes for the conveyance of sugar into the city of Fook for export may continue as formerly. Should any Chinese firm not in opposition to the petition all

such must be held responsible for their own misdeeds and bear the consequences of the same.
"This is a genuine petition and all the signatures appended to it are bona fide."
(Here follow the signatures of 33 firms.)
Of course if *Likins* was only levied on Chinese owned and Chinese produce cargo, foreigners could have nothing to say, although the presence of the stations in the Treaty port must always be highly inconvenient, but the whole reason for the officials wishing for a continuance of the present *Likins* is solely because as they thereby enabled to levy on foreign goods, which form the greatest portion of the imports, but which, in most instances, (even when going to the city itself) have to travel by water and thus a pretext is seized for dubbing them "exports" and charging *Likins*. This handicaps trade heavily and being utterly against treaty, foreigners cannot rest until the intolerable burden is removed. The officials make no secret of the fact that but for this illegal levy it would not be worth while to keep up a *Likins* establishment. They say one or two stations judiciously placed in the port can command supervision of all foreign cargo as it is being distributed, and that the return from a levy on this, when considered in relation to the comparatively large staff necessary for its collection, pays handsomely, whereas if stations were put up in the country "not one-third so much cargo would come under control, seeing that only water-borne (import) goods can be treated as exports, and the real exports are too few to pay for a large collecting staff." This may be true but it does not justify the gross illegality of the alternative adopted, and if followed to a logical conclusion can only be imposed supposing that the country is necessarily out of proportion in the returns.
As showing how stupidly ignorant or offensively contemptuous, even the high officials are as to foreign rights, I may mention that only the other day a foreign firm wanted to send some kerosene oil to Takow from Asping; the Consul directed the shippers to inform the *Likins* officers that the oil was foreign-owned. The reply to this was that "it must pay *Likins*." On the Consul writing to the Taotai the latter admitted to *Likins* could be charged on oil, but said that the shippers must get a Customs (re-export) certificate, and that the cargo should be landed before shipment and again on landing. In fact he wanted it treated as if it were really a re-export to another, and separate port in China. For form's sake the Customs were applied to and naturally replied that being an import on which duty had already been paid and not a re-export "they had no concern with it." The Consul then directed the merchant to ship, and the *Likins* people took no active notice of the affair. The Taotai, however, insisted on having the last word, reiterating, even after hearing the Customs' decision, his former assertion. Can anything better be advanced to show how accurately Shao gauged the official intelligence of those who were holding office in Formosa?
H. I.G.M.'s Vice-Consul is at present in Tamsui interviewing the Governor, and there can be little doubt but that both the camphor and *Likins* questions will be thrashed out. What views His Excellency holds we can only guess as yet, but it is most devoutly to be hoped, both in native and foreign interests, that a *regime* more consistent with reason, law, and justice will eventually be introduced.

THE RISING IN MANCHURIA.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes on December 30th as follows:—
When last I wrote some days ago, it seemed, from all the facts then known, that the "rebellion" outside the Wall had quite spent itself. This may in fact be the case, though some date recently to hand of an apparently reliable nature, together with the moving of troops, seem to indicate that it had more vitality than was supposed. The information here given has been gathered from the reports of those who have escaped from within the rebel lines, and who are impressed for carrying troops and their belongings through the mountains in the vicinity of the rebels. It may be taken, perhaps, with a degree of allowance, though it appears to be a fairly good statement of the situation. For some time, official sources have furnished no information, only intimating that the rising was practically suppressed, and the rebels dispersed. It is said that there have been several engagements and that the Imperial forces would have been overcome but for a force of cavalry sent around eastward, arriving in position behind the rebel forces just at the opportune moment. The fact that some 30,000 troops have been sent to the scene of action, indicates that the opposing force was by no means small. And the fact that 1500 or more cavalry have been sent from this vicinity within the last few days seems to imply that the insurgents have not been overcome. Indeed it is said that they now occupy 40 encampments, and that they are so well entrenched that the soldiers dare not attack them, but have entrenched themselves till further reinforcements are sent according to their observations. The greater part of those slain by the Imperial forces were evidently farmers, as indicated by their dress. These may or may not have joined the insurgents voluntarily. The general devastation and loss of life which they report, quite beggars description.

The movement is much more than one of mounted banditry. It includes a wider range of territory, and comprises a very much larger force than has ever been connected with the almost regular robber raids of that section of country. It has definitely raised the insignia of rebellion. It has not merely controlled the farms and villages, but has suppressed, or even broken into ineffective bands to be hunted down. That it may continue to maintain an efficient organization and add to its numbers till it shall become a serious menace to the government, is quite within the possibilities. Its force is said to be composed mainly of Shanung men, of whom there are a large number resident outside the Wall. This, if true, will secure them sympathy and aid soon or later, from the disaffected in Shanung and the adjoining provinces. It has a similar object in view, the two movements will be mutually helpful, will aim at united action, and will greatly endanger the stability of the Government. Viewed in the light of present facts we cannot consider this movement with indifference, or as insignificant in its relation to the present government.

It is said that in the country about Tientsin and Lanchow, east of Peking, many of the *Yellu* are being apprehended because of their supposed connection with the rising beyond the Wall. This is probably the largest and most influential society in the north. The rebels are said to cut off the *ginseng* of all whom they induce to join them, which of course makes them "rebels" in the eyes of all Imperialists and may account for so many killed. Four rebel leaders, who were recently captured, are now being sent to this place in cages.

We have had rather a mild winter so far, with a good share of sickness from influenza and bronchial troubles. The Viceroy and Consul Brannan have both been very low with these affections, but are now on the way to a good recovery. No snow has fallen as yet. A good fall of snow, and some crisp biting weather, would probably be in the interest of good health, as well as of the sport summer's ice supply.

CHUNGKING.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
December 18th, 1891.

Nothing has transpired during the past month to indicate the approach of trouble, indeed Chungking residents have come to the conclusion that affairs in the city are likely to remain in an undisturbed condition. This is unquestionably due to the peace-loving activity of the authorities, and proves, although no proof were needed, that when Chinese officials care to prevent trouble they can always do so. The literary part of the *Fu K'ao* is at present in progress, but the military candidates will not be examined until after the New Year holidays, and even then only in small detachments. This method, called by the natives *sin-hau*, would seem to be a wise arrangement. It certainly prevents crowding, and at the same time enables the officials to keep the means of control. The prefect has received notice to quit and the new Taotai is said to be due on the 15th of the next moon to take over the seal of office. In connection with the change of prefect, rumour has it that the real reason is the supposition of the present official over the historical Tachin Hien case of persecution. Readers of the *Daily News* will remember the harrowing story to be by a Roman Catholic Father who had shared with his converts the brutality of the Tachin mob. It now appears that the mandarins are most anxious, doubtless under pressure, to "close the record" of that really fearful persecution, but on this occasion the French missionaries have wisely determined to settle nothing prior to the punishment of the well-known gentlemen savants who instigated the outrage. Tachin is only some 200 odd li distant from Chungking—quite near enough to make every local missionary feel a lively interest in the official proceedings connected with this terrible case. Whatever may have been the cause of the late disturbances down river, it is perfectly clear that the Tachin persecution grew out of religious hatred. It was nothing but vile, selfish, and brutal heathenism trembling for its existence, goaded into activity by the achievements of Christianity in the locality. And (notwithstanding Mr. Drummond's Rebellion Theory, which still remains unproved) perhaps, if the whole truth were known, the sad incidents of 1891 at many places in Central China could be accurately and adequately explained in the same way. For vital aggressive Christianity, leading as it does to moral reforms and general enlightenment, must necessarily come into conflict with all forms of superstition and evil, be they venerable or not. The struggle is inevitable and irrepressible, for truth can make no compromise, and therein lies the glory of the faith that is now struggling for radical and permanent supremacy over the minds of these millions.

Meanwhile many will be interested in hearing that matters are quiet enough in Chungking, and that the only cause for local discontent is the prevalence of dull, damp, and depressing weather, for which the *Kolau Hui* cannot be held responsible.—*N. C. Daily News*.

IT RECALLS THE BLIZZARD.

In March, 1888, the great blizzard in America almost engulfed the city of New York. The like of it was never before seen. The snow completely stopped all traffic. Not a horse or wheel could move. All the telegraph lines leading into the city were prostrated, and for two or three days the people of Boston and New York communicated with each other by way of London by means of the Atlantic cable. This message intended for persons three hundred miles distant was sent six thousand miles, crossing the ocean twice.

An incident which recalls this experience to the writer's mind happened a short time ago in England. Suppose we let the gentleman interested tell his own story. He says: "I have suffered more or less from indigestion and dyspepsia all my life. I had a bad taste in the mouth, pain after eating, a poor appetite, and sour stomach. My tongue was coated, my mind constantly clouded with a watery fluid. No matter what I ate, however light, it disagreed with me and gave me pain. I had fulness of the chest, and pain in my side, with a miserable loss of sleep. From time to time I consulted a doctor who gave me medicines, but they did very little good. The doctor said that the coating of my stomach was diseased, and the mucous membrane was inflamed. In 1877 I received a small bottle of New York Syrup of Cod Liver Oil, and after taking the first I felt better, and by the time I had taken four bottles more, I was completely cured, and have been in good health, as regards the indigestion, ever since. Having studied the profile of herbs for many years, I was in the habit of treating people for indigestion and other complaints, and was frequently consulted by people in the district. After my remarkable cure, I was so impressed with the merits of Seigel's Syrup that I procured a large supply of the medicine, and recommended it to all who were suffering, and people came from far and near for it. I may mention that on a Sunday my house was besieged by visitors from Coal Pit Heath, and others from a distance. On every hand I was consulting, and the loudest praise and of the cures effected, and the fame of this medicine was spread throughout the West of England with no other advertising than one party telling another of the benefit they had derived from this wonderful medicine. I wish every one to know of this, and if by publishing this statement it will help others who may be suffering as I was, it will afford me pleasure."

The letter from which the foregoing is an extract is signed Moses Godwin, Old Bodney (Sodbury), Glos, and is dated April 9th, 1891. He is a farmer.

The reader will notice that while the headquarters for the sale of Mother Seigel's Syrup is universally known to be in London, by a strange chance Mr. Godwin's first information concerning it came from America, three thousand miles away, which recalls the incident of the American blizzard above narrated, and also shows that the fame and usefulness of this medicine extends to all civilized countries.

Mr. Benjamin Elgerton, grocer and provision dealer, Pitt Lane, Whitby, North York, says: "While living with Mr. Roberts, Fens Wood, I first began to feel a dull heavy weight in my side, and noticed a bad taste in the mouth, with a full stomach, and uncomfortable feeling after eating. I tried to keep people from food, and a good deal of pain and noise in the head, and could not sleep for it. I was not fit for heavy work, and could only do light jobs about the farm. After putting a bottle of Seigel's Syrup to bed, and had to sit down, and felt so much depressed I could have cried. Having always been such a weak state, both all kinds of physical and saw a doctor, but his medicine only made me feel sicker, and then I was worse than before. I went on in this way for over a year, when a servant that came to live at Mr. Roberts told me of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. She had heard a gentleman say that it was the best remedy for indigestion, and he had taken two bottles of food, and felt much better, and gained strength, and by procuring with the Syrup I soon got as strong as ever, and have never since felt ill."

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THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ALEX. R. CATTO.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

Intimations.

HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAPERS | OUTFITTERS | TAILORS | SILKSMEN | FURNISHERS.

New Season's Goods. SPECIAL PURCHASE FOR RACES.

BLACK and BLUE COATINGS, FANCY TROUSERINGS, SCOTCH TWEED, FANCY VESTINGS and HARRIS CLOTH SUITINGS, A LARGE VARIETY OF COVERT COATINGS and ULSTERINGS, WHITE CORD and STOCKING NETTE for RIDING BREECHES, SILKS and SATINS of all SHADES, DRESS SUITS, LINED SILK, for \$30.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDELL STREET.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

Co-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAUREN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."
The above Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG, INCORPORATED.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE First Annual General Meeting of the MEMBERS of this INSTITUTION will be held at the Rooms, No. 16, Praya Central, on the Evening of SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1892, at 9 o'clock p.m., to receive and pass the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1891.

W. H. WALKER, Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1892, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard, SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES.

PAPER STAFF, OLD IRON, HOSES, CHAIN CABLES, WIRE ROPE, CANVAS RAGS, VICTUALLING STOVES and IMPLEMENTS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the HONGKONG DIRECTORY will be received up to SATURDAY, the 16th January.

